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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**Was John Lederer in Either of the Carolinas ?** — The title of the work to which I shall refer is: *The Discoveries of John Lederer in Three Several Marches from Virginia, to the west of Carolina, and Other Parts of the Continent; Begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1670.* Translated from the Latin by Sir William Talbot, London, 1672. (Reprinted, Rochester, N. Y., 1902.)

The preface of the translator and original editor informs the reader that the author, after the return from his expeditions, "met nothing but affronts and reproaches" in Virginia, and was "forced by this storm into Maryland," from which fact, knowing Lederer was sent out by the Governor of Virginia, it is presumable that but little faith was placed in his statements. Following this preface is a map, which it is asserted was made by the author's "own hand" and on which are marked by dotted lines the routes of the "three marches" Lederer claims to have made.

Our present criticism refers wholly to the account of the "second expedition" so far as it relates to Lederer's journey into the "Province of Carolina." He begins the account of his journey after separating from the party sent by the governor to accompany him but who refused to pass beyond the limits of the colony, by stating that they parted as friends, and that he, with one Susquehanna Indian, changed his course "from west to southwest and by south, to avoid the mountains." Traveling from the fifth to the ninth of June he reached Sapon on a branch of "Rorenock [Roanoke] river," apparently on Dan river. From this point he went "south and by west" fifty miles to Akenatzzy, an island "upon a branch of the same river" (Roanoke), which he reached June 12th. Thence some "thirty odde miles" in a "south-southwest course," to the Oenock Indians. Forty miles farther in a "west-southwest" course he reached "Watary"; no stream is named, but the place is located on his map at the extreme head of the middle branch of the Roanoke. As Watary may be identified with Wateree, it would seem that Lederer had traveled well-nigh across North Carolina without encountering any other river than the Roanoke and without meeting with any stream which flowed toward the south or southeast. Yet, had he actually reached the section mentioned, he would have found that the streams in that region flowed southeastward. He states that from Watary he went "a west-course for near thirty miles" to Sara, "not far distant from the mountains, which here lose their

height, and change their course and name: for they run due west, and receive from the Spaniards the name of Suala." His journey from this point to Ushery is described as follows:

"From Sara I kept a south-southwest course until the five and twentieth of June, and then I reached Wisacky. This three-days march was more troublesome to me than all my travels besides: for the direct way which I took from Sara to Wisacky, is over a continuous marish overgrown with reeds, from whose roots sprung knotty stumps as hard and sharp as flint. I was forc'd to lead my horse most part of the way, and wonder that he was not either plunged in the bogs, or lamed by those rugged knots.

"This nation is subject to a neighbour king residing upon the bank of a great lake called Ushery, invironed of all sides with mountains, and Wisacky marish; and therefore I will detain the reader no longer with the discourse of them, because I comprehend them in that of Ushery.

"The six and twentieth of June, having crossed a fresh river which runs into the lake of Ushery, I came to the town, which was more populous than any I had seen before in my march. The king dwells some three miles from it, and therefore I had no opportunity of seeing him the two nights which I stayed there. This prince, though his dominions are large and populous, is in continual fear of the Oustack-Indians seated on the opposite side of the lake; a people so addicted to arms, that even their women come into the field, and shoot arrows over their husbands' shoulders, who shield them with leathern targets. The men it seems should fight with silver-hatchets: for one of the Usheryes told me that they were of the same metal with the pomel of my sword. . . .

"The water of Ushery-lake seemed to my taste a little brackish; which I rather impute to some mineral-waters which flow into it, than to any saltness it can take from the sea, which we may reasonably suppose is a great way from it. Many pleasant rivulets fall into it, and it is stored with great plenty of excellent fish. I judged it to be about ten leagues broad: for were not the other shore very high, it could not be discerned from Ushery. How far this lake tends westerly, or where it ends, I could neither learn or guess. Here I made a days stay. . . .

"To avoid Wisacky-marish, I shaped my course northeast; and after three days travel over hilly ways, where I met with no path or road, I fell into a barren sandy desert, where I suffered miserably for want of water; the heat of the summer having drunk all the springs dry, and left no signe of any, but the gravelly chanel in which they run: so that if now and then I had not found a standing pool, which provident nature set round with shady oaks, to defend it from the ardour of the sun, my Indian companion, horse and self had certainly perished with thirst. In this distress we travelled till the twelfth of July, and then found the head of a river, which afterwards proved Eruco." (Pages 20-22.)

As the Usheries are identified with the Catawbas, who were then in their historic seat, Lederer must have reached the border of South Carolina. As there is no lake in all that region, how are we to explain his statements? Did his visit take place, as has been suggested, in a rainy

season during an overflow of the streams which spread over the bottom-lands, making a broad expanse of water? Is it possible that an explorer sent out by the Governor of Virginia because of his supposed ability would fail to learn by his own observation or through information from the Indians that the supposed lake was merely an overflow? That such overflows did sometimes occur in the streams of this particular section is testified to by Lawson, who traveled through the region in 1700; but that it was an overflow he soon perceived, the swift current and the trees making this apparent to every one. But this supposition is forbidden by Lederer's description of it, as above quoted, which makes it a true lake, as does his map, and also by his additional statement that the season had been one of excessive drought. He says that three days later, on his return by another way, he fell into a barren, sandy desert where he suffered from want of water, "the heat of summer having drunk all the springs dry, and left no signe of any, but the gravelly chanel in which they run." It is therefore evident that the supposition that what he saw was a great overflow due to much rain is untenable. Early explorers of regions little known and unmapped are liable to error, but in this case it is simply a matter of veracity. Lederer's statement is untrue if he visited the section mentioned, as he saw no lake; and if he did not visit it, the claim of having done so is false.

There is, however, another statement which shows that Lederer did not make the journey, and that his claim to that effect cannot be accepted as true. "To avoid Wisacky-marish," he says, "I shaped my course northeast," and this corresponds exactly with his map, which marks the return as northeast, but entirely south of Roanoke river until he reached the Virginia border; and yet in all this distance—from the southwest border of North Carolina until he reached the "Eruco," or Neuse river, in the northeastern part of the state—he, according to the narrative and map, crossed no stream but traveled for fourteen days through a sandy desert (*deserta arenosa*). His statement is that after "three days travel" he fell into a barren, sandy desert, where he suffered from thirst, so that if now and then he had not found a standing pool his Indian companion, horse, and self had perished with thirst. "In this distress," he continues, "we travelled till the twelfth of July, and then found the head of a river, which afterwards proved [to be] Eruco" (which, although he connects it with the Roanoke, is evidently the Neuse). Hence this veracious explorer, according to his own narrative, traveled diagonally through North Carolina from the southwest border to the northeast portion without crossing a single stream of sufficient size to quench his thirst—

neither the Yadkin nor Cape Fear nor any of their numerous tributaries were encountered, the entire journey being over a sandy desert !

It is evident, therefore, that all the local items mentioned in the account of this journey must have been obtained from the Indians in the sections which Lederer actually visited, and that the journey into the Carolinas is a myth.

CYRUS THOMAS.

**Ethnological and Archeological Survey of California.** — President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California and Director F. W. Putnam of the Department of Anthropology, have made the following announcement :

“ For several years the University of California, through its Department of Anthropology and by the liberal assistance of Mrs Phoebe A. Hearst, has been engaged in an Ethnological and Archeological Survey of the state. A large amount of material, illustrative of Indian life and culture in past and present times, has been obtained and will form an important part of the anthropological collections which will in the future be exhibited in a Museum of the University at Berkeley. At the present time this collection, with others of the department, is temporarily placed in one of the buildings of the Affiliated Colleges belonging to the University in San Francisco. Here the large and valuable collections are safely cared for until the permanent museum building is secured.

“ Systematic explorations are being made of the later gravel deposits, of several caves, and of the ancient shellheaps, in order to ascertain when man first occupied this region. The languages of the existing Indians are being studied by experts of the department ; the customs and mythology of the different tribes are being carefully recorded ; and collections illustrating their arts are being formed for the Museum. A study of the physical characters of the various groups of Indians, combined with that of the skeletons found during the archeological explorations, is being made in order to determine the physical relations of the Indians of California with those of other regions. By correlating the physical characters, the particular cultures of the past and present Indians, and the various linguistic stocks or families still extant, it is hoped to solve the great problem of the relationship of the numerous groups of Indians in California, and their relationship with peoples of other parts of the continent and possibly with certain tribes of Asia.

“ Nowhere in America has there been such a diversity of Indian languages as in California, a condition which has long puzzled anthropologists. During the last five years more investigations of these languages

have been made by the University and by eastern institutions than in all previous time. These Indian languages are now fast disappearing. Several are at the present moment known only by five or six and others by twenty or thirty individuals, and hardly a year passes without some special dialect, or even language, becoming extinct. For this reason it is desired that students should be instructed in the methods of recording and studying Indian languages, and then devote themselves to special research. The University is therefore giving instruction in this branch of linguistics with the hope of preparing students to carry on the research before the opportunities pass away. Similar reasons apply to researches in other divisions of ethnology, and in archeology; hence the training of students in these subjects is also undertaken by the Department of Anthropology.

"The officers of the department make a special appeal to persons in all parts of the State and adjacent regions for aid in this survey. Hundreds of Indian objects are found annually, which if carefully labeled as to where and how found and sent to the University, would, when brought together for comparative study, aid in the settlement of many important questions. The distribution of a particular kind of stone implement or of an ancient form of basket, and of many other objects of Indian manufacture (even the peculiar stone of which an implement is made is of great importance), will aid in determining the distribution of a tribe or group of which other records may be lost or so uncertain that just such confirmatory evidence to establish a particular point is required.

"Information relating to the location of caves, shellheaps, old burial places, ancient village sites, and scattered fragments or survivors of nearly extinct tribes, is earnestly solicited, that such may be investigated by the department and may be correctly reported on its ethnological and archeological maps of the State.

"The University is by this survey carrying on a research of great importance in obtaining a knowledge of the first peopling of the Pacific coast and of the early migrations, and of the relationships of the recent and present Indians, a research that is required by anthropologists and by all interested in the early history of man. This work has been well begun, but assistance of many kinds is needed for its rapid progress. This assistance it is hoped will be given to aid the University of the State in an undertaking of such general interest."

The Department of Anthropology of the University has in press or in preparation seven volumes pertaining to Græco-Roman and Egyptian archeology, American archeology and ethnology, and anthropology. The memoirs of direct interest to American students are *Life and Cul-*

ture of the Hupa, and *Hupa Texts*, by Pliny Earle Goddard; *The Languages of the Coast of California, South of San Francisco*, by A. L. Kroeber; *Explorations in Peru* (part 1, *Ruins of Moche*; part 2, *Huamachuco, Chincha, Ica, Pisco, Huaitara*), by Max Uhle; *The Book of Life of the Ancient Mexicans* (an anonymous Hispano-American manuscript preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, Italy), by Zelia Nuttall. The last mentioned work, which is eagerly awaited by all students of Mexican ethnology and archeology, will consist of (I) an Introduction and colored fac-simile of 80 pages, and (II) Translation and Commentary.

**The Coast Yuki of California.** — In the April June issue of the *Anthropologist* (pp. 375-376) Mr P. E. Goddard showed that the Kato or Kai Pomo of Cahto and Laytonville, Mendocino county, California, are not Pomo but Athabascan. A visit made to the Indians still living on the coast to the west of the Kato, mostly about Westport, proved these to be of Yuki stock, speaking a dialect somewhat differentiated, though rather regularly, from that of the Yuki proper of Round valley. The territory of these Coast Yuki extended from near Usal on the north along the coast to about Ten Mile river on the south. In the interior, Jackson Valley creek, one of the headwaters of the south fork of Eel river, is said to have formed the boundary between them and the Kato. The Kato thus constituted the southernmost extension of Athabascans on the Pacific coast, their territory forming a tongue that separated the Yuki proper from the Coast Yuki.

These facts, together with those ascertained by Mr Goddard, show previous statements as to the geographical boundaries of both the Pomo and the Yuki families to have been considerably in error. The map accompanying Powers' *Tribes of California* shows one unbroken Pomo area and two for the Yuki; Powell in his *Indian Linguistic Families* gives two Pomo and two Yuki areas. Actually the Pomo are all in one continuous area, while the Yuki occupy three detached territories. These three are, first, the territory in and about Round valley, not reaching anywhere to within twenty miles of the sea, but including on the south the territory of the Huchnom, known locally as Redwoods and called by Powers Tatu; second, the much smaller territory of the Coast Yuki to the west; and third, the equally confined separate area occupied by the so-called Wappos between Geyserville and Calistoga. In regard to the Wappos information has also been incomplete. Powers states that though primarily mountaineers, they held also the part of the Russian river valley lying between Geysersville and Healdsburg. He gives, how-

ever, an impossible story about a treaty of cession between them and the neighboring Pomo in regard to this land, and the map that accompanies his volume omits the Wappo from the valley. Inquiry from Wappos now living on Russian river at Alexander valley near Healdsburg confirms the fact that the plain from this spot northward to the vicinity of Geyserville was Yuki, not Pomo, territory.

A. L. KROEBER.

**A New Moquelumnan Territory in California.** — The Indians known locally as Coyote Valley Indians and living about eighty miles north of San Francisco on the headwaters of Putah creek in the southern part of Lake county, California, have heretofore been regarded as Wintun. They are so designated on the linguistic map in Powers' *Tribes of California*. Recently, during an ethnological investigation of this part of the state, vocabularies were taken from Coyote valley. On comparison with the vocabularies in Powers, as well as with some obtained in Marin county, the Coyote Valley language proved to be a Moquelumnan dialect.

The territory of this branch of the Moquelumnan stock was ascertained to have been quite limited in extent, comprising part of the upper drainage basin of Putah creek and a certain area on the northern side of the watershed between Putah and Cache creeks, extending as far north as the extreme southeastern shore of Clear lake and the south bank of Cache creek for a few miles down from its source. This area consists of territory heretofore assigned to the Wintun — in Putah and Cache creek basins — and to the Pomo, on Clear lake. This Moquelumnan group was accordingly isolated and about forty miles north of the Moquelumnan inhabitants of Marin and southern Sonoma counties, who were themselves detached from the main body of Moquelumnan tribes east of the San Joaquin river. Powers, in speaking of the Wintun, says: "In the head of Napa Valley were the Wappo, and in Pope and Coyote Valleys there was spoken a language now nearly, if not quite, extinct." This statement would seem to have been based on indefinite information of the Coyote Valley language.

In the course of the same investigation it was ascertained that the Yukian Wappo, whose territory has been said to have reached only a short distance south of Calistoga at the head of Napa valley, really held the entire upper half of this valley, extending nearly to the present town of Napa, about twenty miles farther south than previously believed.

S. A. BARRETT.

**A Laguna Ceremonial Language.** — While conducting studies in physical anthropology among the Queres or Keresan Indians of the pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico, in the interest of the Hyde Expedition, for the



American Museum of Natural History, in 1900, an especially well educated and trustworthy member of the tribe, Charles Kie, informed me that some of the old men of Laguna know and still use in certain ceremonies an archaic language which the younger generation can neither speak nor fully understand. Kie is familiar with some of the words of this language, which are here recorded for the interest which they may have to philologists. For comparison their equivalents in the ordinary Laguna dialect are included. The old men of the tribe guard this archaic speech with great jealousy, and as none of them can speak English, or indeed Spanish with any degree of fluency, and as my informant was afraid to let any one know that he confided the secret in me, I was unable to pursue my inquiry further. This ceremonial language is known as *Hamašija*, which, according to Kai, means, approximately "old," "ancient." With an abundance of time at his disposal, and with the confidence of the old men of the tribe, a linguist could probably learn all that is to be known of the *Hamašija*. The orthography employed in the terms which follow is the same as that used in my article on "The Ancient Chichimec Region" in the last number of the *American Anthropologist*.

<i>English</i>	<i>Present Laguna</i>	<i>Hamašija</i>
Father	ška-nej-šti-je, pā-pā (ška = mine)	ška-nať
Man	hač-ce	fa-je-ťa-ma (any male)
Woman	ku	ku-čin-nā-ko (any female)
Braves	ko-va-ški-ic	ko-vā-vaj-ča-mos
Wife	ška-u-kve	ška-kō-jau-ce
Husband	škā-č	ška-haš-če
House	kha-trř	i-či-ň
Village	ca-ā-šti-če	ha-ā-štij-ča-ňi
Sun	u-sā-ča	u-sa-ra
Moon	tā-wā-ča	tā-va-ra
Rain	kha-ač	ši-va-na (both rain and snow)
Food	u-pe-vi	ka-vā-i-ti
Sleeping	cī-pa	pa-jī
Arrow	iš-to-wa	ty-eš-ka-ce
Bow	huš-ťá-ka	kaš-ťjá-ce
Stone	ja-u-ňi	ja-u-ňi
Blanket	("selape," from Spanish)	júš-ka

Body	šči-ñi	šči-ñi-tū-mi-ši
Hair	hā-ča-ñi	ka-wi-na
Bird	ga-jā-ta-ñi-ši	špiš-pi-na
Animal	a-ťáš	čťa-ja-mi-ši
Beautiful	kaj-kā-pi-ni	kau-ki-na
White	šča-muč-je	k'šē-na, k'šēš
Black	miš-či-c	mō-na-ka-niš
Yellow	kō-či-ñi	kon-mā-ko
Green	kša-ti-mah-ce	kša-ti-mal-ce
Bouquet of all kinds of flowers	(none)	ko-a-ťi-ka-ma
All kinds of clothing	u-na-ťiš-če	či-mi
Long time ago	miš-hama	i-nóť
Game, generic	(none)	kojē-ť
Heart	ka-váš-ka	vi-nuš-ka

ALĚŠ HRDLIČKA.

**Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands.** — In October, 1902, the Philippine government organized the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, with the purpose of studying the ethnology and anthropology of the so-called Pagan and Mohammedan tribes of the archipelago, and also with the purpose of gathering such information concerning the wild tribes as would be of value in administering the government to their advantage. Dr David P. Barrows was appointed the first chief of the bureau shortly after its inception, which position he held until October first of the present year, when he became Commissioner of Education for the islands. On August 24th last the name of the institution was changed to "The Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands," and the scope of its work was enlarged to include investigations of all peoples in the islands, for instance, the so-called Christianos and the Chinese. The chiefs of other departments of the government may call on the chief of the Survey to assist them in gathering what information they may desire, if it is directly in the line of the Survey work.

On October first Dr Albert Ernest Jenks, formerly of the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington, was chosen chief of the Survey, and has entered upon the duties of the office. The Survey will shortly publish a preliminary study of the Negritos, a preliminary study of treaty relations with the Moros of the southern islands, two or three illustrated type bulletins of Filipino peoples, and a monograph on the Bontoc Igorotes. Dr Jenks expects to bring to the St Louis Exposition the ethnological collection of the Philippines and it is expected that sev-

eral groups of primitive people from the archipelago will accompany the exhibit. Arrangements have been definitely made for several Igorot families, and Dr Neiderlein, member in charge of the Exposition Board in the islands, has under way negotiations looking toward the taking of a group of Negritos, of Moros from Lake Lanao, Mindanao, and two or three other groups of wild mountain people. If the plans carry there will be an unexcelled opportunity given American anthropologists to study many phases of the primitive life of the Philippines, and as soon as plans have matured sufficiently it is Dr Jenks' purpose to present the facts to the various institutions of research and teaching in the United States and Europe so that those interested may know and avail themselves of the opportunity to see the primitive Filipino quite as he is at home.

**Oath by the Arrow.** — In administering oaths to plaintiffs and defendants appearing before the three Indian judges of the Court of Indian Offenses of the Crow tribe, a tin arrow is used. It is held in high and sacred esteem by all the older Crows, and it was claimed that no one can touch it and tell an untruth without meeting with a mishap such as bodily injury, the loss of a horse or other property, or even death. The pointed end of the arrow is painted red to resemble blood.

The present custom of swearing by the arrow can be traced to the following method of settling disputes, which arose between two or more warriors over the right of ownership of an enemy's scalp or of a captured horse or gun.

A day was designated by the councillors for hearing the claims of the contending warriors. During the early hours of the appointed day the camp crier would give notice of the place and time of the trial. On assembling at the designated locality a buffalo skull was placed upon the ground, facing eastward, and around it the councillors of the tribe seated themselves in a circle. All interested in the case were attired in their best costumes.

After the head-chief had stated the cause of the trial, deplored the necessity of it, and impressed on the contestants the sacredness of the oath each would be required to make, he took an arrow, pierced a piece of buffalo meat with it, placed it across the buffalo skull, and returned to his position in the circle. The contestants for the trophy were then called separately by the head-chief to come within the circle and to take oath to the statements they had to make. As each one in turn approached the center and made his statement, he picked up the arrow with the buffalo meat still upon it, slowly raised and pointed it to the sun with his finger upon the point, attested that his statement was true, invoked protection, and finally returned the arrow to the skull.

No contestant was adjudged guilty of perjury until he had met with some misfortune, when the true ownership was declared in favor of his opponent at the trial.

Many were afraid to touch the arrow after making their claim.

S. C. SIMMS.

**Fourteenth International Congress of Americanists.**—The Thirteenth Session of the International Congress of Americanists, held in New York, October, 1902, resolved "that the next session be held in Stuttgart, 1904, and that the matter of arranging the same be entrusted to Graf von Linden, Professor von den Steinen, and Professor Seler." The committee of organization has announced that the Fourteenth Session will be held in the city named from August 18th to 23d, 1904, under the patronage of His Majesty, King Wilhelm II of Württemberg. As usual the subjects to be discussed will relate to (*a*) the native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs, and religions; (*b*) the monuments and the archeology of America; (*c*) the history of the discovery and occupancy of the New World. The membership fee of three dollars (which includes the cost of the printed report) should be remitted by draft or money order to Mr Theodor G. Wanner, treasurer, Königstrasse 35, Stuttgart, Germany. Communications pertaining to the presentation of papers on general anthropology and ethnology should be addressed to Professor Karl von den Steinen, Hardenbergstrasse 24, Berlin-Charlottenburg; those relating to archeology, to the history of the discovery of the New World, or to Central American subjects should be sent to Professor Edward Seler, Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 3, Steglitz, near Berlin.

The Committee of Organization consists of forty-five distinguished men of science and letters, of whom Dr von den Steinen is president; Karl Graf von Linden and Dr Edward Seler, vice-presidents; Dr Kurt Lampert, general secretary (Stuttgart), and Mr Theodor G. Wanner, treasurer.

It is sincerely hoped that Americanists of the New World will unite in making the Stuttgart session of the International Congress a memorable one, even should it not be possible for them to be present in person. Those who will be so fortunate as to attend the session will be well repaid. The meetings of the Congress will be held in the festal hall of the Koenigsbau, and after the session an excursion will be made to Schweizerbild and Kesslerloch, where Dr J. Nuesch conducted his famous explorations of prehistoric remains. The town of Schaffhausen will tender a banquet to the Congress, followed by an illumination of the cataracts of the Rhine.

The committee of organization urge that titles of papers to be presented in person or otherwise be sent as soon as possible to General Secretary Lampert.

**Eighth International Geographic Congress.**—Pursuant to the action of the Seventh International Geographic Congress held in Berlin in 1899, the geographers and geographic societies of the United States are considering plans for the ensuing Congress, which is to convene in September, 1904. It is proposed to have the principal scientific sessions in Washington early in the month, and to have social sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, with a final session in conjunction with the World's Congress of Science and Arts in St Louis. It is provisionally planned also to provide an excursion from St Louis to Mexico, and thence to points of geographic interest in western United States and Canada. A preliminary announcement is in press and will shortly be issued to officers and members of geographic societies in all countries, and to geographers who may express interest in the Congress and its work. Details have been entrusted to a committee of arrangements made up of representatives from geographic societies in all parts of the United States. The officers of the committee are: Dr W J McGee, chairman; Mr John Joy Edson, treasurer; and Dr J. H. McCormick, secretary. The office of the committee is in Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., where communications may be addressed.

**International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archeology.**—At the last session of the Congress held at Paris in 1900, Vienna was designated as the next place of meeting, and a number of persons residing there were invited to constitute a committee of organization. This committee has had several meetings, interest has been aroused, and the Minister of Public Instruction has offered a contribution toward the expenses of the next Congress. The committee has been making an effort to have the rule as to the exclusive use of the French language at the Congress amended in favor of the other principal languages of Europe. The matter was finally taken charge of by Sir John Evans, and an addition to the rule as to the French language, signed by several distinguished specialists, was proposed, permitting the use of German, English, and Italian in oral communications and discussions. It was thought that the meeting at Vienna was assured, when an unexpected difficulty arose through the objection of the committee of organization in Paris, the president finding the proposed amendment unsatisfactory. The situation being thus, it was thought best to abandon the plan to meet at Vienna, although this was regretted on account of the interest aroused

and the active preparations already made to that end. The date and place of meeting have therefore not yet been definitely fixed, but it is hoped that a satisfactory agreement will soon be reached.

**Preservation of Antiquities.** — At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington held December 1, a committee of five members was appointed to consider and to report on ways and means for the preservation of antiquities in the United States. The committee submitted its report at the meeting of the Society held December 15, and recommended the adoption and circulation of the following petition to Congress :

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED :

*Whereas*, From an historical and scientific standpoint, great damage is daily committed in and about the prehistoric ruins and monuments located on lands belonging to the United States, by curiosity hunters, tourists, or persons in the employ of others in furtherance of commercial ventures, or by expeditions working directly in the interest of public and quasi-public bodies, whereby many of said prehistoric monuments and ruins are damaged beyond repair, and relics of primitive origin and of great historic value are scattered and destroyed, thereby rendering them valueless as objects of scientific study for the illustration of the primitive history of America ; and,

*Whereas*, With few exceptions the enlightened nations of the world have passed laws declaring their archeological monuments and prehistoric objects to be the property of the nation, and have prohibited, under severe penalties, the removal of the same by exploration or excavation, or by alienation thereof without the express authorization from some legally constituted body ;

*Therefore*, your petitioners pray the Congress of the United States to enact a law or laws governing the right of collection, exploration or excavation in or adjacent to any prehistoric monuments and ruins on Government lands without the express written authority of such person or persons as Congress may designate, and your petitioners further pray (1) for the passage of a law prohibiting the exportation of prehistoric objects from the United States except under such restrictions as Congress in its judgment may establish ; (2) that so much of all lands belonging to the United States as will assure the protection of its archeological monuments, ruins, pyramids, mounds, tombs, buildings, or other fixed objects illustrative of the history of the primitive races of America may be withdrawn from settlement, or alienation ; (3) that all antiquities, movable and immovable, found on said lands, belonging to the Government of the United States, which may be of interest in the study of the early and primitive history of the peoples of North America, be declared to belong to the Government and people of the United States, and (4) that their

removal from said lands, or their exportation from the United States, except on the written authority of some legally constituted person or body, be prohibited; (5) that to injure or destroy or deface any of said archeological monuments, ruins, and other fixed archeological remains, or to take and carry away any of the said movable objects from said Government lands, be declared a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, unless done in pursuance of written authority from some legally designated person or body, and (6) that said authorities may grant such permission only to National, State, Municipal, or other legally incorporated Museums in the United States, and that provision be made for the forfeiture of any of the articles enumerated to the United States on conviction of violation of the law, and that said objects shall be deposited in some legally designated depository, and not to be removed therefrom unless in conformity to law.

The committee was continued and was instructed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress for the purpose of protecting the monuments, ruins, and other antiquities on all Government reservations. As this movement must commend itself to all persons interested in the protection of American antiquities, it is hoped that the petition will be as widely circulated and as freely signed as its importance merits. Copies of the petition will be sent to any address by Dr Walter Hough, Secretary of the Anthropological Society of Washington, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Cliff Dwellings National Park.**—A bill creating the Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park (H. R. 6784) has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr Shafroth, of Colorado. The bill provides for the reservation of a tract of land in Colorado comprising "all of the top of the Mesa Verde not in the Southern Ute Reservation," and its control by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall provide for its management and "for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within said park, and, as far as possible, for the restoration of said ruins." Provision is made also for the examination and excavation of the ruins for the benefit of any reputable museum, university, college or other recognized scientific or educational institution, "with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archeological science."

**Frank Russell.**—Although his serious illness had long been known, the death of Dr Frank Russell, on November 7, at Kingman, Arizona, whither he had gone in search of health, came as a distinct shock to his friends and co-workers in anthropology. Dr Russell was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, August 26, 1868, and was therefore one of

the younger students of the science. He was graduated in 1892 from the University of Iowa, under the auspices of which he joined an expedition, headed by Professor C. C. Nutting, in June, 1891, to the Grand Rapids of Saskatchewan river and to a point sixty miles above, where the river debouches into Cedar lake. Fired with enthusiasm over his summer's work, young Russell requested and was granted permission the following year to undertake an expedition to the far north—the territory beyond Great Slave lake, exploring alone the vast and lonely regions of the Slavey, Dogrib, Yellow Knives and Eskimo tribes between Fort Providence and Bathurst inlet, that of the Chipewyans and Crees to the southward of this area, and Mackenzie river from Great Slave lake to its mouth, thence to Herschel island in the Arctic sea. That the young explorer ever returned from his two and a half years of journeying over this inhospitable Arctic wilderness is due to good fortune and to an indomitable will that overcame every cruel obstacle, that finally gave to anthropology extensive knowledge of the hitherto little-known interior tribes, and to natural history a fund of information regarding the mammals, birds, fish, insects, and fossils of the region. Russell's sole recompense was shattered health and the satisfaction that comes from work well done.

In 1895 his university honored him with the degree of S.M.; in the following year he was appointed instructor in anthropology in Harvard University, which gave him the degrees of A.B. in that year, A.M. in 1897, and Ph.D. in 1898. In 1901 he became associated with the Bureau of American Ethnology and pursued field studies among the Pima and Papago tribes of southern Arizona. While connected with Harvard University Dr Russell prepared for publication his *Explorations in the Far North*, which was issued by the University of Iowa in 1898 (8°, viii, 290 pp., map and ill.). This is his most important work thus far, but the Bureau of American Ethnology has in preparation for publication his memoir on the tribes of southern Arizona. Dr Russell was a lucid and succinct writer and a clear and convincing speaker. He generously and frequently gave the benefit of his knowledge to scientific and other organizations, of a number of which he was an active member. He served as Vice-President (Section H) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was President of the American Folk-Lore Society, and was a councillor of the American Anthropological Association. His genial companionship and his inspiring enthusiasm for anthropologic work will be missed by all who were honored by his acquaintance.

F. W. H.



**George Julius Engelmann**, surgeon, gynecologist, and a member of the American Anthropological Association, died suddenly at Nashua, N. H., November 16. Dr Engelmann was born in St Louis, July 2, 1847; he was graduated from Washington University in 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1870; he studied medicine at the universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Vienna, 1867-1873, receiving the degree of M.D. at Berlin in 1871 and of Master of Obstetrics at Vienna in 1872. He was a surgeon in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; practised in St. Louis 1873-95, and afterward in Boston. Dr Engelmann was an extensive traveler, seeking recreation in ethnologic and archeologic research. His principal collection of Missouri flints and pottery is in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, while parts are represented in the National Museum at Washington and in the museums at Berlin and Vienna. Dr Engelmann was an active and honorary member of many medical and other learned societies and was the author of numerous works bearing chiefly on gynecology. Of general anthropological interest are his *Labor Among Primitive Peoples*, St Louis, 1882 (German transl., Vienna, 1884; French transl., 1886); *The Health of the American Girl*, Trans. Soc. Surg. and Gynecol., 1890; *The American Girl of To-day*, Trans. Am. Gynecol. Soc., 1900; *The Influence of Modern Education on Functional Development*, 1900; *The Increasing Sterility of American Women*, 1900; and *Age of First Menstruation on the North American Continent*, 1901.

**Howard B. Wilson.** — In the death of Howard B. Wilson (H. U., '03) at Willows, California, on August 4th, anthropology has lost a student and worker of great promise. Mr Wilson took deep interest in anthropological work during his college course, taking honors at graduation in that subject. He left Cambridge for California immediately after commencement, as a member of the Huntington Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. It had been his intention to spend the summer in studying the Wintun and Yana tribes in northern California, but after little more than ten days in the field, he was stricken with typhoid fever, which terminated unexpectedly in heart failure after an illness of about two weeks. In the short time during which he had been at work, Mr Wilson had obtained much excellent material, and his death will be keenly felt by all who are interested in the development of anthropological work in California. R. B. D.

**Henry Carrington Bolton**, whose unfortunate death, in his 61st year, occurred at Washington, D. C., November 19th, was celebrated in the fields of chemistry, bibliography, and folklore. It was probably his deep interest in the history of the science of chemistry — of its lowly begin-

nings in alchemy — that developed his love for the study of folklore and to which a number of valuable contributions to this subject are due. The most important of these is his *Counting-out Rhymes of Children: Their Antiquity, Origin, and Wide Distribution* (London, 1888). Among Dr Bolton's periodical contributions to the subject of folklore are: *Language Used in Talking to Domestic Animals*; *Seega, an Egyptian Game*; *Gombay, a Festal Rite of Bermudian Negroes*; *Some Hawaiian Pastimes*; *The Porta Magica, Rome*; *The Game of Gorse*; *Fortune-telling in America To-day*; *Armenian Folklore*; *A Modern Oracle and its Prototypes*; *The Vintner's Bush — A Survival of Twenty Centuries*.

THE SACAJAWEA STATUE ASSOCIATION, of which Mrs Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, Oregon, is president, has as its object the erection of a statue, at a cost of \$7,000, to the Shoshoni woman whose name the Association bears. It is proposed to erect the statue temporarily on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, and later to give it a permanent place in one of the city parks. Sacajawea was the heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition, serving as interpreter and guide, procuring food for the party when in dire want, and saving the journals at the risk of her life. The membership fee is fifty cents.

PROF. EDGAR L. HEWETT, president of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, has published a *Syllabus of Lectures on Anthropology* designed to deal with certain elementary phases of the subject in an attempt "to lay a foundation for the more general application of the data of anthropological science to the scientific study of education." That the practical importance of anthropology should be more highly appreciated in a normal university of one of our territories than it is in better known educational establishments in many of the states is not without significance.

THE BERLINER GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANTHROPOLOGIE, ETHNOLOGIE, UND URGESCHICHTE has elected, as corresponding members, Mr W. H. Holmes, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington; Dr W J McGee, president of the American Anthropological Association; Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, and Dr A. C. Haddon, ex-president of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr Holmes has also been elected a corresponding member of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION GRANTS. — The following grants for research work in anthropology were made by the British Association for the Ad-

vancement of Science at its meeting held recently in Southport : Sir John Evans, Archeological and Ethnological Researches in Crete, £100. Dr R. Munro, Researches in Glastonbury Lake Village, £25. Prof. A. Macalister, Anthropometric Investigation on Egyptian Troops, £10. Dr A. J. Evans, Excavations on Roman Sites in Britain, £25.

WILHELM HEIN, Ph.D., associate custodian of the anthropologic-ethnographic section of the Royal Museum of Natural History and privat-docent in the Royal University of Vienna, died November 19th, aged forty-three years. Dr Hein was a recipient of the silver jubilee medal, was first secretary of the Anthropologischen Gesellschaft of Vienna, a knight of the Spanish Order of Isabela, and an associate editor of the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* in Leiden.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND has elected the following honorary fellows: Mr A. W. Howitt, for distinguished services to the ethnology of Australia; Dr F. von Luschan, for numerous contributions to ethnology; and Dr S. Reinach, for researches in the early history of civilization in Mediterranean and western Europe.

HENRY BALFOUR, ESQ., has been elected president of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, succeeding Dr A. C. Haddon. The other officers are: E. S. Hartland, Esq., Sir T. H. Holdich, and Prof. G. B. Howes, vice-presidents; J. L. Myres, Esq., honorary secretary; A. L. Lewis, Esq., honorary treasurer.

THE death, in England, in September last, of Mr John Allen Brown, author of numerous papers on geological and anthropological subjects, and of the volume *Palæolithic Man in North-west Middlesex*, has been announced.

DR WALTER HOUGH, of the United States National Museum, during the summer and autumn continued his studies of the prehistoric archeology of some of the ancient pueblo groups of Arizona.

DR THEODOR KOCH started in April last on an ethnographical expedition to the sources of the Yuruá and Yucayali rivers in Brazil and Peru.

NINETEEN STUDENTS have entered the course of American archeology at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and others will doubtless be registered.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY BUILDING at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will measure 263 by 113 feet and will cost \$115,000.

H. KEMKE has been appointed custos of the Prussia-Museum at Königsberg.